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## **Multicenter, real-life experience with checkpoint inhibitors and targeted therapy agents in advanced melanoma patients in Switzerland**

Mangana, Joanna ; Cheng, Phil F ; Kaufmann, Corina ; Amann, Valerie C ; Frauchiger, Anna L ; Stögner, Viola ; Held, Ulrike ; von Moos, Roger ; Michielin, Olivier ; Braun, Ralph P ; Levesque, Mitchell P ; Goldinger, Simone M ; Dummer, Reinhard

**Abstract:** Metastatic melanoma is a highly aggressive disease. Recent progress in immunotherapy (IT) and targeted therapy (TT) has led to significant improvements in response and survival rates in metastatic melanoma patients. The current project aims to determine the benefit of the introduction of these new therapies in advanced melanoma across several regions of Switzerland. This is a retrospective multicenter analysis of 395 advanced melanoma patients treated with standard chemotherapy, checkpoint inhibitors, and kinase inhibitors from January 2008 until December 2014. The 1-year survival was 69% (n=121) in patients treated with checkpoint inhibitors (IT), 50% in patients treated with TTs (n=113), 85% in the IT+TT group (n=66), and 38% in patients treated with standard chemotherapy (n=95). The median overall survival (mOS) from first systemic treatment in the entire study cohort was 16.9 months. mOS of patients treated either with checkpoint or kinase inhibitors (n=300, 14.6 months) between 2008 and 2014 was significantly improved ( $P < 0.0001$ ) compared with patients treated with standard chemotherapy in 2008-2009 (n=95, 7.4 months). mOS of 61 patients with brain metastases at stage IV was 8.1 versus 12.5 months for patients without at stage IV (n=334), therefore being significantly different ( $P = 0.00065$ ). Furthermore, a significant reduction in hospitalization duration compared with chemotherapy was noted. Treatment with checkpoint and kinase inhibitors beyond clinical trials significantly improves the mOS in real life and the results are consistent with published prospective trial data.

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# Multicenter, real-life experience with checkpoint inhibitors and targeted therapy agents in advanced melanoma patients in Switzerland

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Metastatic melanoma is a highly aggressive disease. Recent progress in immunotherapy (IT) and targeted therapy (TT) has led to significant improvements in response and survival rates in metastatic melanoma patients. The current project aims to determine the benefit of the introduction of these new therapies in advanced melanoma across several regions of Switzerland. This is a retrospective multicenter analysis of 395 advanced melanoma patients treated with standard chemotherapy, checkpoint inhibitors, and kinase inhibitors from January 2008 until December 2014. The 1-year survival was 69% ( $n = 121$ ) in patients treated with checkpoint inhibitors (IT), 50% in patients treated with TTs ( $n = 113$ ), 85% in the IT + TT group ( $n = 66$ ), and 38% in patients treated with standard chemotherapy ( $n = 95$ ). The median overall survival (mOS) from first systemic treatment in the entire study cohort was 16.9 months. mOS of patients treated either with checkpoint or kinase inhibitors ( $n = 300$ , 14.6 months) between 2008 and 2014 was significantly improved ( $P < 0.0001$ ) compared with patients treated with standard chemotherapy in 2008–2009 ( $n = 95$ , 7.4 months). mOS of 61 patients with brain metastases at stage IV was 8.1 versus 12.5 months for patients without at stage IV

( $n = 334$ ), therefore being significantly different ( $P = 0.00065$ ). Furthermore, a significant reduction in hospitalization duration compared with chemotherapy was noted. Treatment with checkpoint and kinase inhibitors beyond clinical trials significantly improves the mOS in real life and the results are consistent with published prospective trial data. *Melanoma Res* 27:358–368 Copyright © 2017 The Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

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**Keywords:** melanoma, overall survival data, targeted therapy

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## Introduction

Historically, metastatic melanoma shows a poor prognosis, with a median overall survival (mOS) of less than 1 year and an overall 5-year mortality close to 90% [1]. Although surgery and irradiation play a role in the treatment of low burden metastatic disease, systemic therapy is the mainstay for most advanced melanoma patients. Since 1972 and until recently, cytotoxic chemotherapy with dacarbazine has been considered the standard of care in advanced melanoma patients, with an objective response rate in a pooled analysis of 23 randomized clinical trials of 15% [2].

Fortunately, with the development of targeted therapy (TT) and immunotherapy (IT) in the past few years, the standard of care for patients with advanced melanoma has improved considerably [3–11]. The introduction and approval of these new treatment options led to a radical and promising change in the treatment landscape and in the outcome of advanced melanoma patients [3,4,6–12].

Approximately 50% of all melanomas harbor BRAF mutations, of which 75% are mutations of BRAF V600E, representing a promising target in melanoma therapy [13–17]. Vemurafenib (registered as Zelboraf), a selective BRAF-inhibitor (BRAFi), was the first TT agent on the melanoma market showing a statistically significant improvement both in overall and in progression-free survival (OS, PFS) of advanced melanoma in patients harboring the BRAF V600 mutation [18]. However,

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responses are limited because of acquired drug resistance [13,19–21]. Cotargeting the kinase downstream of BRAF in the MAPK-pathway by a combination of MEK and BRAF inhibition delays the emergence of resistance, reduces the cutaneous side effects caused by paradoxical activation of the MAPK-pathway, and significantly improves the OS and PFS compared with vemurafenib or dabrafenib alone [7,13]. Although monotherapy with a selective MEK inhibitor (MEKi) in BRAF mutant melanoma appears to be less efficient than BRAF inhibition [8,13,22], it shows promising results in the NRAS mutant melanoma population [23]. Currently, BRAFi and MEKi combination treatment belongs to the ‘New Gold Standard’ for BRAF mutant metastatic melanoma [24,25].

Besides being mutagenic, melanoma is considered to be a highly immunogenic tumor on the basis of clinical responses and neoantigen generation [26,27]. Ipilimumab (registered as Yervoy; Bristol Meyers Squibb, New York, New York, USA), a fully human monoclonal antibody, blocks CTLA-4, thereby permitting uncontested T-cell proliferation and antitumor immunity [6,12,28]. It was the first agent to show a statistically significant benefit in OS in stage IV melanoma patients both in a first-line and in a second-line setting [6]. Recently, checkpoint inhibitors interacting with programmed cell death (PD-1) receptor, which is involved in reduction of autoimmunity, changed the fatal history of the disease once again, showing remarkable responses as well as prolonged OS [29–32]. PD-1-antibodies alone or in combination with ipilimumab have shown a higher response rate than ipilimumab monotherapy [8,27,33–37]. Many other combinations interacting with immune checkpoints are currently being investigated in clinical trials.

The aim of the current study was to evaluate the outcome of stage IV melanoma patients across Switzerland and confirm the longitudinal survival change after the introduction of IT and TT in a real-life setting using a registered-patient cohort standardized database (Swiss Melanoma Registry).

## Patients and methods

### Patient selection and data acquisition

The study cohort included patients with stage IV metastatic melanoma treated at the Dermatology Department of the University Hospital Zurich, the Department of Medical Oncology of the University Hospital Lausanne, and the Department of Medical Oncology at the Cantonal Hospital Graubünden Chur between January 2008 and December 2014. Stage IV disease was defined according to the current American Joint Committee on Cancer staging system.

Patients were divided into two groups according to the first received treatment during the above period: standard chemotherapy treated between 2008 and 2009 (reference) versus the TT or the IT group from 2008 until 2014. In this

period, vemurafenib (Zelboraf, 960 mg twice daily; Roche, Basel, Switzerland) and ipilimumab (Yervoy, 3 mg/kg) were approved by Swiss authorities for the treatment of metastatic melanoma, whereas anti-PD-1 (2 mg/kg) treatment was only accessible in an expanded-access program (EAP). Patients treated with chemotherapy before the approval of TT or IT were still included in the study cohort. In addition, the analysis included antecedent data from 60 patients (15% of the entire study cohort) in the following clinical trials: NCT01511913, NCT01668784, NCT01320085, NCT01436656, NCT01213472, NCT01597908, NCT01682083, NCT01307397, and NCT01704287.

All advanced melanoma patients at the University Hospital Zurich as well as those from Department of Medical Oncology at the Cantonal Hospital Graubünden Chur and Department of Medical Oncology of the University Hospital Lausanne who fulfilled the defined inclusion criteria were registered anonymously into a standardized clinical database. Information was retrospectively collected by reviewing the patient's electronic medical files. Before analysis, clinical information was anonymized and deidentified. Standard anonymous data collection on the course of disease after the diagnosis of first distant metastases included treatment, development of new metastases, and survival status. Epidemiological, clinicopathological, laboratory, and molecular parameters were also collected. Data were classified with dichotomous variables (yes or no) or coded with the number of treatments and metastatic sites.

The local ethics committee approved written informed consent for tissue storage including retrospective analysis with collection of clinical/laboratory/histological information before collection (Kantonale Ethikkommission Zürich, Biobank/Sammlung von Tumorgewebe, KEK-ZH-Nr. 647, 800).

### Definition of baseline and endpoints

The primary endpoint of the study was the percentage of patients surviving 1 year after being treated with standard chemotherapy (reference group) between 2008 and 2009 or with IT or TT from 2008 until 2014. The secondary endpoints included differences in mOS or PFS after the introduction of IT and TT as well as in mOS of patients with or without brain metastases at stage IV disease or those with and without brain metastases during the course of treatment. Furthermore, we analyzed survival with respect to lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels and hospitalization time (calculated in days) reflecting the treatment-associated costs.

OS was defined as the time (months) from treatment initiation to death, with censoring on the last known alive date.

### Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics are presented as percentages of total for categorical variables and as median for continuous and

ordinal variables. For the entire cohort, OS was estimated with the Kaplan–Meier survival curves. Patients who were alive at the end of the study period were censored at the date of last follow-up. For survival time, summary measures include the mOS and 95% confidence interval (CI). The log-rank test was used to compare the survival time between treatment groups. A Cox proportional hazards model was used to estimate the adjusted hazard ratio (HR). *P*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The analysis was carried out using R [38].

## Results

### Patient characteristics

Data of 442 American Joint Committee on Cancer Stage IV melanoma patients, who received systemic treatment for the disease from January 2008 until December 2014, were collected in the electronic database.

A total of 395 fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were subanalyzed according to their treatment protocol. Two hundred and thirty-nine (60.5%) patients were men and 156 (39.5%) patients were women; the median age at first diagnosis was 57 years (range: 13.6–88.5 years). Two hundred and eighty-two (71.4%) patients had died by December 2014 and of the 113 patients still alive, 11 were lost to follow-up.

One hundred and twenty-one patients received IT, 113 patients received TT (BRAFi, MEKi or combination), and 66 patients received IT and TT. Six patients in the TT group were treated only with pan-RAF inhibitors. Thus, 95 patients underwent chemotherapy (reference group). In the IT + TT group, 17 (26%) patients received first IT and then upon progression subsequently received TT, whereas 22 (33%) patients were treated with anti-PD-1 antibodies in the EAP.

Before receiving IT or TT, approximately one-third of the patients ( $n=112$ ) had been treated previously for their advanced disease with alkylating chemotherapeutic agents. Of these, only five patients received more than two systemic treatments (Table 1).

### Mutation status and patients' characteristics

For all patients, histopathologic information such as melanoma subtype, localization of primary tumor, and tumor thickness was available. The presence or absence of ulceration was obtainable in 67% of the patients. Patients' characteristics, demographics, and features of primary metastatic melanoma with respect to mutation status are listed in Table 2.

One hundred and eighty-one patients harbored a BRAF mutation, 52 harbored an NRAS mutation, and 63 were BRAF/NRAS wild type (BRAF/NRAS wt), whereas the mutation status of 100 patients was unknown at the time of inclusion.

Patients with BRAF mutant melanoma were generally younger at the time of first diagnosis (median

**Table 1 Clinical characteristics of the four treatment groups**

	IT + TT [ <i>n</i> (%)]	IT [ <i>n</i> (%)]	TT [ <i>n</i> (%)]	Chemotherapy [ <i>n</i> (%)]
Age				
Median	49.6	59.9	52.2	56.9
Breslow (mm)				
0.01–1	3 (4.5)	14 (11.6)	15 (13.7)	14 (14.7)
1.01–2	15 (22.7)	17 (14)	18 (15.9)	15 (15.8)
2.01–4	17 (25.7)	25 (25.6)	30 (26.5)	20 (21.1)
> 4	13 (19.7)	31 (25.6)	19 (16.8)	23 (24.2)
Unknown	18 (27.2)	34 (28)	31 (27.4)	23 (24.2)
CNS metastases				
No	38 (57.6)	81 (66.9)	54 (47.8)	51 (53.7)
Yes	28 (42.4)	40 (33)	59 (53.2)	44 (46.3)
LDH				
Elevated	9 (13.6)	23 (19.2)	26 (23)	27 (28.4)
Normal	25 (37.9)	56 (46.7)	45 (39.8)	45 (47.4)
Unknown	32 (48.5)	41 (34.1)	42 (37.2)	23 (24.2)
Mutation status				
BRAF mut	53 (80.3)	13 (10.7)	101 (90.1)	14 (14.7)
NRAs mut	10 (15.2)	33 (27.3)	5 (4.5)	4 (4.2)
BRAF/NRAS wt	2 (3)	50 (41.3)	2 (1.8)	9 (9.5)
Unknown	1 (1.5)	7 (5.8)	4 (3.6)	59 (62.1)
BRAF wt/NRAS unknown	0 (0)	18 (14.9)	0 (0)	9 (9.5)
Sex				
Female	30 (45.5)	50 (41.3)	46 (40.7)	30 (31.6)
Male	36 (54.5)	71 (58.7)	67 (59.3)	65 (68.4)
Number of therapies (including adjuvant setting)				
0	40 (60.6)	62 (51.2)	86 (76.1)	86 (90.5)
1	17 (25.8)	49 (40.5)	22 (19.5)	9 (9.5)
2	6 (9)	10 (8.3)	3 (2.6)	0 (0)
3	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0)
4	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.9)	0 (0)
5	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
6	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ulceration				
No	5 (7.6)	21 (17.4)	21 (18.6)	7 (7.4)
Yes	18 (27.3)	27 (22.3)	22 (19.5)	9 (9.5)
Unknown	43 (65.1)	73 (60.3)	70 (61.9)	79 (83.1)
Melanoma type				
SSM	6 (9.2)	14 (11.6)	23 (20.4)	19 (20)
NMM	26 (40)	18 (14.9)	31 (27.4)	29 (30.5)
ALM	2 (3)	15 (12.4)	2 (1.8)	3 (3.2)
LMM	0 (0)	3 (2.5)	1 (0.9)	2 (2.1)
Desmoplastic	0 (0)	3 (2.5)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Amelanotic	2 (3)	4 (3.3)	2 (1.8)	2 (2.1)
Mucosal	1 (1.5)	7 (5.8)	3 (2.7)	5 (5.3)
Uveal	0 (0)	5 (4.1)	0 (0)	4 (4.2)
Other <sup>a</sup>	5 (7.7)	9 (7.4)	7 (6.2)	6 (6.3)
Unknown	23 (35.4)	43 (35.5)	44 (38.9)	24 (25.3)

ALM, acrolentiginous melanoma; CNS, central nervous system; IT, immunotherapy; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; mt, mutant; NMM, nodular melanoma; SSM, superficial spreading melanoma; TT, targeted therapy; wt, wild type.

<sup>a</sup>Polypoid, *ex naevo*, not classified.

age = 50 years) than patients without a BRAF mutation (median age = 61 years,  $P < 0.001$ ). Within the BRAF mutated group ( $n = 181$ ), primary melanoma of 69 (38%) patients was found on the trunk, whereas 51 (32%) melanomas were localized on the extremities. Fifty-eight (32%) patients had nodular melanoma (NMM), 36 (20%) patients had superficial spreading melanoma (SSM), and two patients had had acrolentiginous melanoma (ALM) (1%). In the NRAS mutant group (52), 15 (29%) melanomas were located on the trunk and 20 on the extremities (38%). Fifteen (29%) patients had NMM, five (10%) had SSM, and five (10%) had ALM. In the double wild-type group (63), 13 melanomas were located on the trunk (21%) and 23 were located on the extremities

**Table 2 Patient demographics and primary melanoma characteristics according to mutation status**

Characteristics	BRAFV600mut ( <i>n</i> = 181) [ <i>n</i> (%)]	NRASmut ( <i>n</i> = 52) [ <i>n</i> (%)]	BRAF/ NRAS wt ( <i>n</i> = 63) [ <i>n</i> (%)]
Age			
Median	50.2	61.1	60.4
Sex			
Male	103 (57)	31 (60)	43 (68)
Female	78 (43)	21 (40)	20 (32)
Histopathologic subtype			
Superficial spreading melanoma	36 (20)	5 (10)	6 (10)
Nodular melanoma	58 (32)	15 (29)	7 (11)
Acral lentiginous	2 (1)	5 (10)	9 (14)
Lentigo maligna	1 (0.5)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Desmoplastic	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5)
Amelanotic	4 (2)	1 (2)	2 (3)
Mucosal	2 (1)	1 (2)	5 (8)
Uveal	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)
Other	14 (8)	4 (8)	3 (5)
Unknown	63 (35)	20 (38)	25 (40)
Localization			
Head/neck	30 (17)	10 (19)	13 (21)
Extremities	59 (32)	20 (38)	23 (36.5)
Trunk	69 (38)	15 (29)	13 (21)
Other	23 (13)	7 (14)	14 (21.5)
Breslow (mm)			
0.01–1.0	21 (12)	6 (12)	6 (10)
1.01–2	35 (19)	7 (13)	11 (17)
2.01–4	46 (25)	14 (27)	15 (24)
> 4	33 (18)	14 (27)	14 (22)
Unknown	46 (25)	11 (21)	17 (27)
Union for International Cancer Control stage			
0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
I	32 (18)	10 (19)	12 (19)
II	43 (24)	15 (29)	16 (25)
III	74 (41)	18 (35)	18 (29)
IV	21 (11)	5 (9)	13 (21)
Unknown	11 (6)	4 (7)	4 (6)
Ulceration			
No	27 (15)	7 (13)	17 (27)
Yes	45 (25)	11 (21)	12 (19)
Unknown	109 (60)	60 (66)	34 (54)

mut, mutant; wt, wild type.

(36.5%). Seven (11%) patients had NMM, six (10%) had SSM, and nine (14%) had ALM (Table 2).

### Survival data

The primary analysis included 395 patients who have received either chemotherapy or IT or TT. The median follow-up time was 26.3 months (interquartile range: 12.3–86.8 months).

The 1-year survival after first detection of distant metastasis was 59% in the entire study cohort (*n* = 395), amounting to 69% for patients treated with IT (*n* = 121), 50% for the TT group (*n* = 113), 85% for the IT + TT group (*n* = 66), and 38% for patients treated with chemotherapy (*n* = 95). Proportions for patients surviving 2 years were as follows: 30% in the entire study population, 39% in IT, 20% in TT, 55% in those with both IT + TT, and 15% in the reference group.

Compared with the reference group (*n* = 95), there was a statistically significant difference in mOS for patients treated with IT or TT (*n* = 300), with 7.4 months (95% CI: 6–8.5)

versus 14.6 months (95% CI: 12.2–18.2), respectively (HR = 0.40, *P* < 0.0001) (Table 3). More specifically, mOS was 16.7 months (*n* = 121, 95% CI: 11.8–22.0) in the IT group, 11.2 months (*n* = 113, 95% CI: 8.2–13) in the TT group, and 21.7 in those with IT + TT (*n* = 66, 95% CI: 18.2–37.6) (Fig. 1a and b). The difference remained statistically significant for PFS in all groups, except IT (reference group 2.5 months, IT 2.15, IT/TT 5.4, and TT 7.3, *P* < 0.0001) (Fig. 1c and Table 4).

When survival data were subanalyzed for treatment-naïve patients (Fig. 2a), mOS was 7.1 for the reference (*n* = 86, 95% CI: 5.9–8.9) versus 17.8 (*n* = 188, 95% CI: 13.5–24.9, HR = 0.39, *P* < 0.0001) for IT or TT. Separately, the mOS of IT-treated patients was 41.4 months (*n* = 61), whereas the mOS of TT-treated patients was 11.9 months (*n* = 86) (Fig. 2b). In the TT group, 49 (57%) patients had brain metastasis, whereas only 14 patients were in the IT group.

### Survival data with respect to lactate dehydrogenase levels

The LDH levels at stage IV disease were unknown in one-third of the study cohort (35%). High LDH levels had a significant negative impact in mOS only in patients treated with TT (mOS 5 months for patients with high LDH levels vs. mOS 12 months for patients with low LDH, HR = 0.43, *P* < 0.01) (Fig. 3a). However, LDH levels seemed not to influence the OS of IT-treated patients (mOS 11.8 for high LDH vs. mOS 15.2, HR = 0.62, *P* = 0.11) (Fig. 3b).

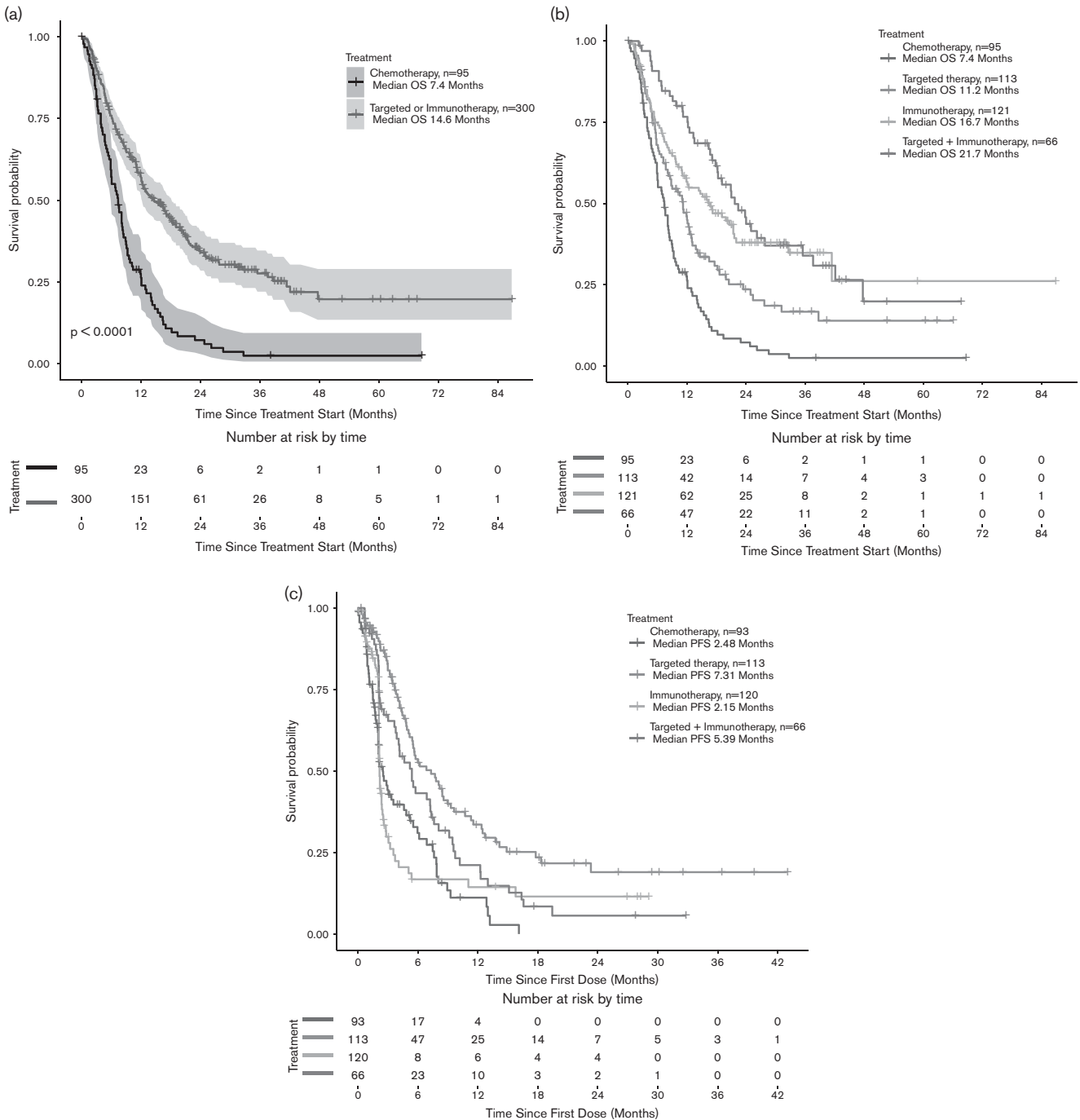
### Brain metastases patients

One hundred and seventy-one patients eventually developed cerebral metastases at some point during stage IV disease. OS of patients with brain metastases at stage IV was analyzed separately. mOS of 61 patients with brain metastases was 8.1 versus 12.5 months for patients without evidence of brain metastases at stage IV (*n* = 334), showing a significant difference (HR = 1.73, *P* < 0.001) (Fig. 4a). When this subgroup analysis was carried out according to treatment (reference vs. IT vs. TT vs. IT + TT), there was no significant difference in the reference group (Fig. 4b); there was a trend toward improved survival in TT-treated patients (Fig. 4c); there was no significant difference in the IT group (Fig. 4d); and there was a statistically significant difference in mOS in IT + TT (Fig. 4e) (Table 5).

**Table 3 Median overall survival in months of study subgroups**

Groups	Median overall survival (months)	Hazard ratio	<i>P</i> -value
Targeted therapy	11.2	0.57	< 0.001
Immunotherapy	16.7	0.36	< 0.001
Immunotherapy + targeted therapy	21.7	0.28	< 0.001

Fig. 1



(a) OS from the start of treatment until death or last follow-up between the reference group (patients treated with chemotherapy,  $n=95$ ) versus patients treated with IT + TT ( $n=300$ ) (b) OS according to the treatment protocol (c) PFS according to treatment in the patient population. The difference remained statistically significant for PFS in all groups, except IT (reference group 2.5 months, IT 2.15, IT/TT 5.4, and TT 7.3,  $P < 0.0001$ ). IT, immunotherapy; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; TT, targeted therapy.

**Hospitalization time**

The median time spent in the hospital was investigated for all patients in the subgroups. There was a statistically significant difference in the hospitalization duration within the IT/TT group compared with standard chemotherapy (Table 6).

**Discussion**

In the current study, we report on the survival data of 395 stage IV melanoma patients treated with kinase inhibitors (BRAF or/and MEK) and checkpoint inhibitors (ipilimumab and pembrolizumab/nivolumab) compared with a

historical control in the same setting treated with standard chemotherapy. This cohort is well defined and the clinical data are of high quality, being evaluated in a standardized database, and were closely updated every 6 months for the Swiss Melanoma Registry project.

The strengths of our study include the thorough follow-up, the quality of clinical data analyzed by independent clinicians, and the inclusion of patients mostly outside of a clinical trial protocol representing real-life data. To date, this is the largest OS analysis comparing chemotherapy with the new treatment modalities in a real-life setting in metastatic melanoma patients.

The superior outcome of the modern therapies in a real-world setting with a longer follow-up duration in comparison with previous reports could be confirmed. We show that longer survival is possible with MAPK inhibitors, with 1- and 2-year OS rates of 50 and 19.5%. In the

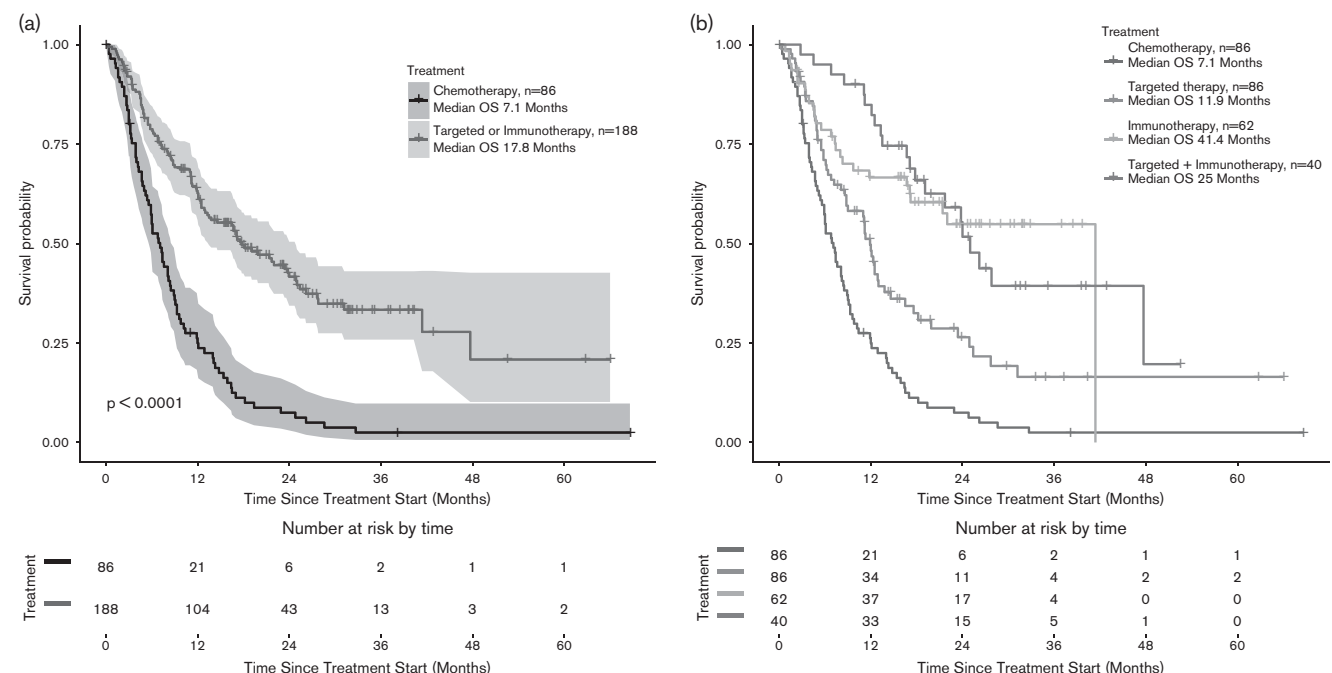
TT group, high LDH levels had a significantly negative prognostic impact ( $P=0.035$ ), suggesting that LDH is an independent parameter associated with clinical outcome in this patient population, which is consistent with prospective published data of the BRAF/MEKi combination treatment [39]. Frauchiger *et al.* [40] also confirmed the predictive value of LDH (mOS for BRAFmut with normal LDH 14.2 vs. 6.95 months for high LDH). Although survival was numerically different in our IT study cohort within LDH low and high patients, the difference did not reach statistical significance, probably due to the low number of IT-treated.

For the checkpoint inhibitors ( $n=121$ ), the 1- and 2-year OS rates are 69 and 39%, respectively, which are in accordance with the phase III clinical trials and recently published data from the ipilimumab EAP [7,8,11,36,41,42]. However, our checkpoint inhibitor cohort included pembrolizumab-treated patients as well ( $n=36$ , 30%), reflecting the high 1-year OS of 69% presented here. These results are also in agreement with the recently published ‘real world’ results of 71.2% (95% CI: 71.1–71.3) from Germany [43]. The authors commented that this increased survival probability might be because of the closer radiological follow-up in advanced melanoma patients in Germany and Switzerland every 6 months, which enables an early-stage diagnosis and early initiation of treatment.

**Table 4** Median progression-free survival in months of study subgroups

Groups	Median progression-free survival (months)	Hazard ratio	P-value
Targeted therapy	7.3	0.39	<0.001
Immunotherapy	2.15	0.96	0.84
Immunotherapy + targeted therapy	5.4	0.60	<0.01

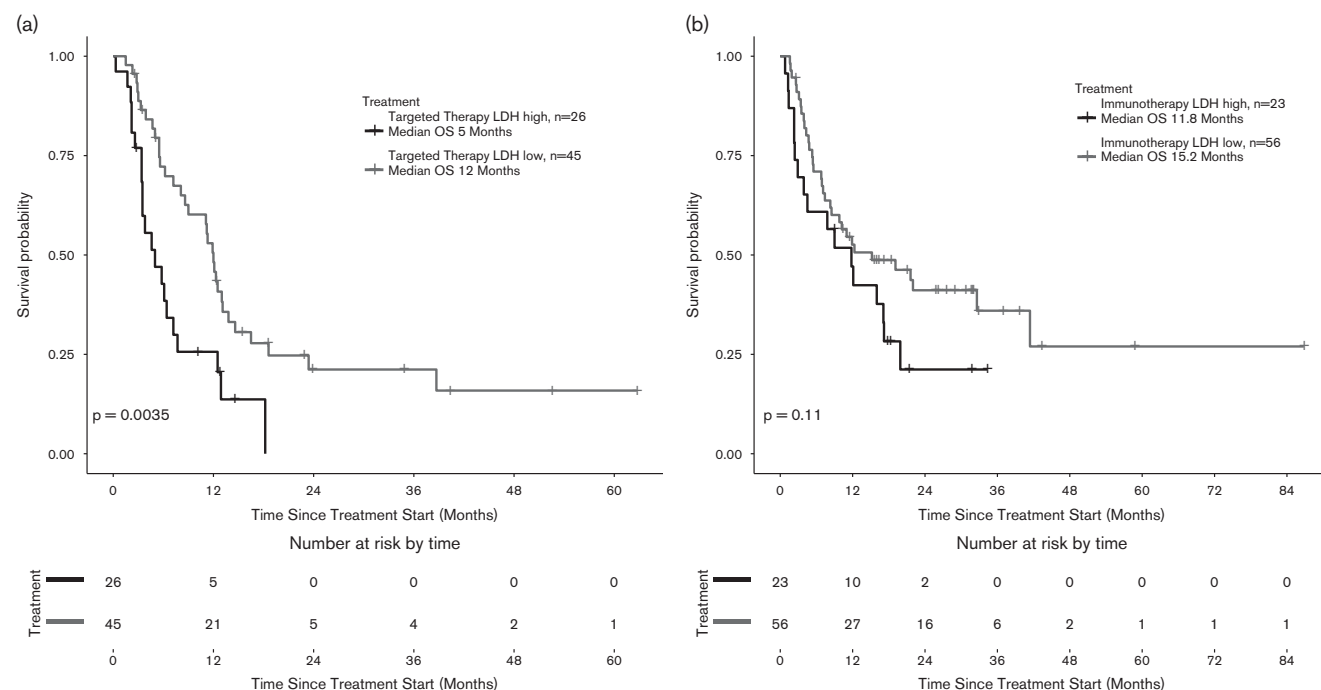
**Fig. 2**



(a, b) OS in treatment-naïve patients. mOS was 7.1 for the reference ( $n=86$ ) versus 17.8 ( $n=188$ ) for IT or TT. mOS of IT-treated patients was 41.4 months ( $n=61$ ), whereas the mOS of TT-treated patients was 11.9 months. IT, immunotherapy; mOS, median overall survival; OS, overall survival; TT, targeted therapy.



Fig. 3



(a, b) Elevated LDH levels had a significantly negative impact on mOS only in patients treated with TT, but not in IT-treated patients. IT, immunotherapy; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; mOS, median overall survival; TT, targeted therapy.

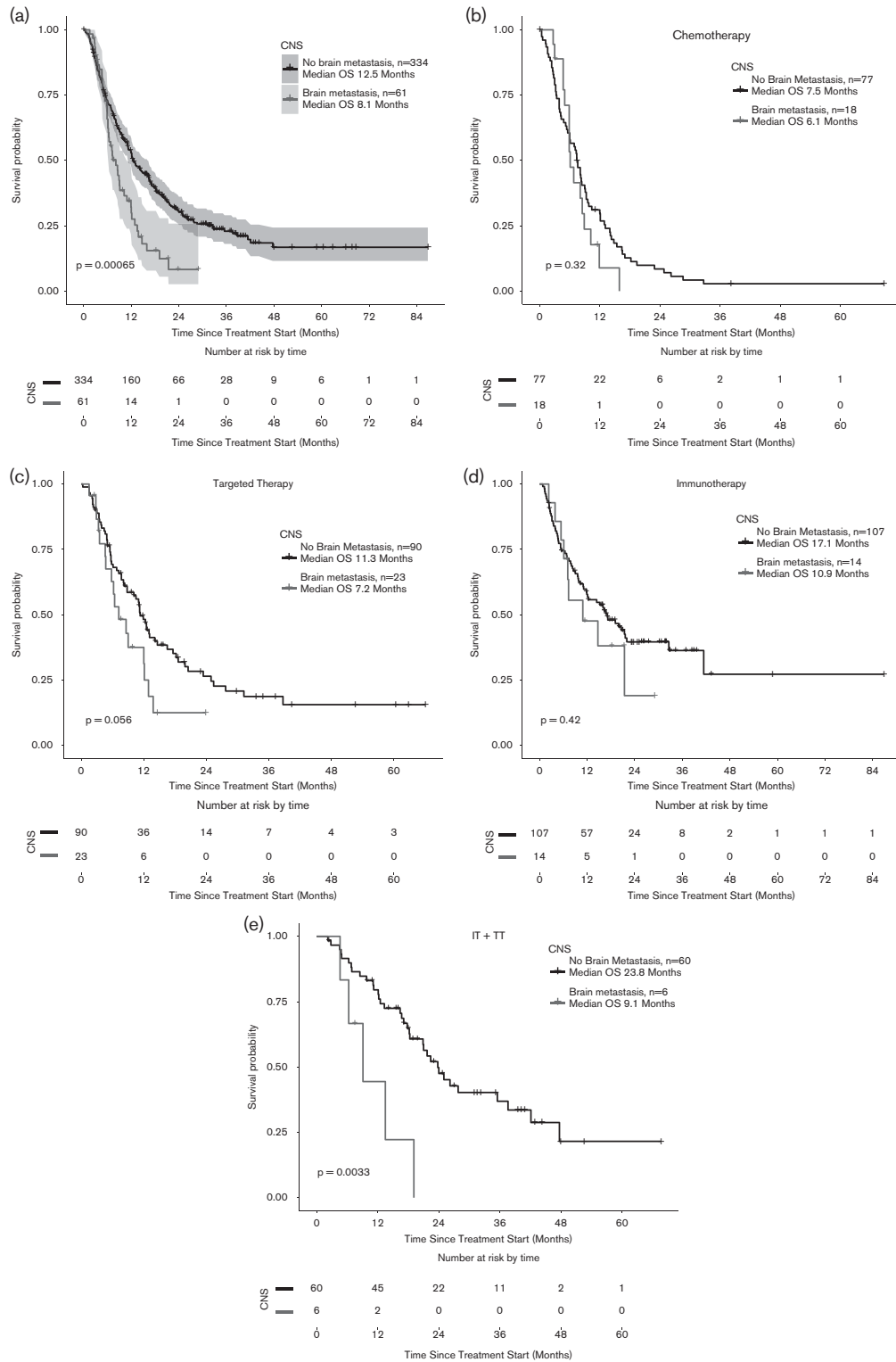
The low PFS of 5.4 months in the IT/TT group compared with chemotherapy (PFS=2.5 months) can be explained by the high number of patients treated with ipilimumab in this group, influencing the PFS rates. Accordingly, we report a low PFS (2.15 months) within the IT group, whereas the PFS of TT patients ( $n=113$ ) was 7.3 months. This is, however, comparable with the median PFS in the ipilimumab-treated arm in the Keynote 006 trial (mPFS 2.8 months) [31]. Only 30% of the patients in the IT group had received pembrolizumab (either first or second line), which, despite having influenced the mOS rates, was not the case for the median PFS. In addition, and as is known, patients in clinical trials are commonly filtered (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group status 0 or 1), often have normal LDH levels, and have no symptomatic brain metastasis as brain metastases are typically an exclusion criterion from clinical trials. A separate subgroup classification of ipilimumab and pembrolizumab was not performed because of the small number of pembrolizumab-treated patients.

However, the development of new lesions in patients receiving ipilimumab may not always indicate progressive disease or treatment failure, reflecting the concept of pseudoprogression, and may not correspond to the sometimes long-lasting responses in a minority of those patients. To overcome this problem, new immune RECIST criteria immune-related response criteria that provide a better correlation between OS and response were proposed [44].

The study also investigated the survival of patients with the presence of brain metastasis at stage IV disease and found a superior outcome to those without as expected ( $n=334$ , mOS 8.1 months, vs. mOS 12.5 months'  $P=0.00065$ ). These survival outcomes in brain-metastasis melanoma patients are by far superior to the 4-month survival data reported in the literature [45,46]. This difference can be explained by the fact that the majority of patients with brain metastasis in our study received subsequent IT or TT after surgery or irradiation, which clearly confounded the results [47,48]. We observed a nonsignificant trend toward an improved survival in patients with brain metastases treated with TT ( $P=0.06$ ) and a significant survival benefit in those treated with IT + TT. Nevertheless, these results should be interpreted with caution because of the low numbers of patients analyzed by treatment. Combining systemic modern therapies for melanoma with conventional treatment of brain metastasis is a field that requires further investigation and large prospective trials are needed to guide future clinical management of this poor-prognosis group.

Another secondary endpoint of our study was to detect any difference in the hospitalization time between patients treated with checkpoint inhibitors or TT and those with standard chemotherapy (reference group), reflecting differences in treatment-association costs. A statistically significant difference was reported ( $P=0.01$  in TT and  $P=0.007$  in IT), despite the



**Fig. 4**


(a) mOS in patients with brain metastasis at stage IV (b–e): Subanalysis in the brain-metastasis population according to treatment (reference vs. IT vs. TT vs. IT + TT). There was a trend toward improved survival in TT-treated patients and a statistically significant difference in mOS in the IT + TT group ( $P=0.32, 0.42, 0.06$ , and  $0.003$ , respectively). CNS, central nervous system; IT, immunotherapy; mOS, median overall survival; OS, overall survival; TT, targeted therapy.

**Table 5 Median overall survival in months of study subgroups with brain metastasis**

Groups	Brain metastasis at stage IV	Number of patients	Median overall survival (months)	Hazard ratio	P-value
Chemotherapy	No	77	7.5	1.33	0.32
	Yes	18	6.1		
Targeted therapy	No	90	11.3	1.69	0.06
	Yes	23	7.2		
Immunotherapy	No	107	17.1	1.34	0.41
	Yes	14	10.9		
Immunotherapy + targeted therapy	No	60	23.8	3.96	0.006
	Yes	6	9.1		

**Table 6 Mean time in the hospital in terms of the treatment protocol (n = 395)**

	Mean time in hospital (days)	Interquartile range	P-value
Chemotherapy	35.7	12–45.8	–
Immunotherapy	23.8	6–36.8	0.007
Targeted therapy	24.7	6–39.5	0.01
Immunotherapy + targeted therapy	24.2	7–36	0.02

presence of sometimes severe immune-related adverse events (e.g. autoimmune-colitis or hypophysitis) documented with ipilimumab. Consistently, and according to a retrospective-single-center English cohort of patients ( $n=110$ ) treated with ipilimumab, immune-related adverse events do not represent a significant expense in comparison with the drug cost itself [49].

There are clear limitations in our study, including the retrospective setting, with the potential selection bias or time effects. However, patients from different sites including university and nonuniversity hospitals in Switzerland were included, minimizing the risk that the current results are confounded by patient selection or site-specific influences. At the time of the study design and data collection, only ipilimumab (initially in the second-line setting and as of end of 2014, in the first-line setting) and BRAFi monotherapy was approved in Switzerland for the treatment of metastatic melanoma, which might have biased our results. Pembrolizumab was not approved as first-line treatment until May 2016, followed by the approval of combined nivolumab and ipilimumab in summer 2016.

Because of this fact, ~30% ( $n=117$ ) of the patients in the IT or the TT group in our study had been pre-treated for their advanced disease with chemotherapy. Also, when analyzing the survival outcomes in treatment-naïve patients, there was again a significant difference in the IT or the TT group (mOS 7.1 reference vs. 41 in the IT group and 11.9 in the TT group). The reported mOS for the TT group is consistent with the 13.6 months reported in the literature [50]. The fact that the majority of patients under TT develop resistance over time explains this difference between IT and TT. However, resistance

after the initial response to anti-PD-1 has been reported recently [51,52].

Furthermore and although we calculated survival outcomes in treatment-naïve patients ( $n=274$ ), we did not differentiate survival data between first-line and second-line or third-line treatments because of the inadequate number of patients.

This study confirms the superior outcome of IT-treated and TT-treated advanced melanoma patients in a real-life setting; however, a safe head-to-head comparison between IT and TT cannot be made. Yet, we did analyze a small subgroup of patients who had both IT+TT, which suggested that the patients who benefit from both treatments might benefit even more from the new drugs. In this context, prospective clinical trials will further elucidate optimal sequencing to improve patients' counseling. A phase III clinical trial investigating this issue is currently ongoing [53].

## Conclusion

Treatment with checkpoint and kinase inhibitors beyond clinical trials significantly improves the mOS in a real-life setting including those patients with brain metastases. These data confirm that national melanoma registries and cancer statistics are useful for monitoring outcomes of approved therapies or newly established treatment protocols across multiple institutions and patient populations.

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## Conflicts of interest

Professor Dummer receives research funding to the University of Zürich from Novartis, Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD), Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS), Roche, and GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) and has a consultant or advisory board relationship with Novartis, Merck Sharp & Dhome, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, GlaxoSmithKline, and Amgen outside the submitted work. Dr Goldinger has

temporary consultant or advisory relationships and receives travel support from Roche, Novartis, Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS), and Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD); she receives research funding from the University of Zurich and SAKK. PD Dr.med. Roger von Moos plays a consultant role for Novartis, Roche, BMS, and MSD. For the remaining authors there are no conflicts of interest.

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